

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1830.

NO. 2561.

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.
TERMS.
DOLLARS per annum.—\$1 in advance.
Paper will be discontinued (unless at the
option of the Editors) until arrearages
paid.
Advertisements.—Advertisements not
being a square, inserted three weeks for
17 cents for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements, (except where an
ad is open) must be paid for previous
section.

QUILLS.

M. & J. H. Barber,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE Assortment of QUILLS,
from 67 Cents to \$3 per hundred.
A. L. S. O.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

every description, and price.
LIKEWISE,
Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 per
doz. Letter Do. of various kinds;
and Wrapping Paper.

Books & Stationary.

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in
Town and the County, consist-
ing of Geographies of all kinds;—
Webster's Dictionaries; Daboll's, Col-
lier's and Stanford's Arithmetics;
Hay's and Ingersoll's Grammar; N.
B. S. Exposition; Murray's Reader, Se-
cond Exercises; Whippley's Com-
pendium of the U. S. for Schools.
Newport, Jan. 30.

SAVINGS' BANK.

THE Stockholders are notified, That
the Annual Meeting for the choice
of Directors, will be held at the Banking
on Friday Evening, July 16th, at
eight o'clock.—A punctual attendance is
desired.
B. HADWEN, Treasurer.
Newport, July 3.

Island Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the Rhode-
Island Bridge Company are
notified, that the Annual Divi-
dend is this day declared, payable at the
office of Rhode-Island, on, and after
Monday, the 16th inst.
Newport, June 14.

Island Union Bank

THE Stockholders of the R. I. U-
nion Bank are hereby notified, that
the Annual Dividend will be paid on
the 1st day of July, to such
holders as appear by the Stock Ledger to
be entitled to it, on the 25th inst. on
which day the Transfer Book will be
closed until the 1st of July.
By order of the President & Directors,
N. G. BOSS, Cashier.
Newport, June 19.

E. Commercial Bank.

THE semi-annual Dividend will be
paid on the 1st of July next, to
the holders of Stock on the 24th inst.
By order of the President & Directors,
G. F. WEAVER, Cashier.
Newport, June 19.

Landholders' Bank,

A meeting of the Stockholders of
said Bank, on the 7th day of June
last, the following persons were ap-
pointed Directors for the ensuing year,
to-wit:—Elisha R. Potter, James Sher-
man, Thomas S. Taylor, John J. Wat-
son, John G. Clarke, Wm. A. Robinson,
Athol Knight, John R. Sherman, Joseph
Manton, John T. Nichols, Wm. French.
And at a meeting of the Directors on
the same day, Elisha R. Potter, Esq.,
was re-elected President of said Bank.
T. R. WELLS, Cashier.
Kingston June 18, 1830.

MARRAGANSETT BAY COMPANY

THE Subscribers to the Stock of the
MARRAGANSETT BAY COMPANY, who
have neglected to pay all, or any of the
assessments made upon said Subscription,
in full, that payment of the amount
due upon their several Shares, is expected
on or before the 1st of July, 1830, and that
in default of such payment, the shares
of such delinquent subscribers will be
sold on that day, and the proceeds of the
sale applied to the payment of the Ar-
rears for immediate prosecution.
By order of the Directors,
NICHOLAS G. BOSS, Treasurer.
Newport, June 5, 1830.

John B. Newton,

OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PARTIALLY
DAMAGED.

PARASOLS, a little soiled, from 50
to 75 cents,
Silk Stockings from 25 cents to 2s.
Wide English Gingham, at 20 cents.
Rich dark French Gingham at 12 1-2
cents for children's wear.
Fancy Handkerchiefs at 9d and 1s.
Good cotton Stockings at 25 cents.
Vestings 20 to 25 cents the pattern.
Twilled Bombazette at 21 cents.
Black Bombazine at 20 cents.
Green gauze Veils from 20 cents to 2s.
Calicoes from 6 to 10 cents.
Fancy Stripes for boy's wear at 1s.
Black lace Hdks. at 25 cents.
Beddicking at 9d and 1s.
Large white pocket Hdks. at 9d.
Handsome Black lace Veils at \$2 25.
A. L. S. O.
A Prime Lot of FRESH GOODS,
adapted to the present season.
Newport, July 2.

E. W. LAWTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-
YORK, THE FOLLOWING

PLAIN GOODS, VIZ—

BENGALS CIRCASSIANS
PONGRES SATTINS
BATTISTE CALICOES
GRO DE NAPLES.

Silk, Marino, SHAWLS.
Valencia and Cashmere
Silk, Berage, HANDKERCHIEFS, a
Book Muslin, great variety of colors
Press'd Crape and qualities.
Fine Book Muslins
Do. Press'd Crape—Bandannoes.

With many other Articles in the same line.
And a general Assortment of NEW
GOODS, of all descriptions.
Newport, June 12.

**HANDSOME
Navarino HATS,
LOWER THAN EVER,
WITH OTHER
NEW GOODS,
THIS DAY OPENED, BY
JOHN B. NEWTON,
Newport, June 26.**

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. STACEY
Respectfully informs his friends and the
Public.

THAT he has removed from the
corner of market-square, to the
well known stand formerly occupied by
his brother, T. Stacey Jr. and two doors
south of Bannister's wharf where he
intends keeping a general assortment of
groceries of the choicest kinds—fruits—
preserves—and a large variety of goods,
which will be sold as low as at any
other store, of a similar kind, in town.
Newport, June 12.

Genteel Boarding,

NO. 123 THAMES-STREET.

AVIS C MUMFORD,
CONTINUES to accommodate for
Friends as formerly, and having made
many improvements for their convenience
and comfort, solicits a share of patronage.
Her stand being Central, near the water,
and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all
who may visit Newport for business, plea-
sure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment
are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and
SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the
MANUFACTURING and MILLINERY Busi-
ness are still attended to, and where the
newest Fashions are regularly received.
Newport, June 26.

For Charleston,

THE new and fast sailing
Ship POCAHONTAS,
Capt. Wm. Carpenter, will
sail on or about the 11th
inst.—For Freight or Passage, having
good accommodations, apply to the Mas-
ter on board, or to
GEO. KNOWLES, Chace's Wharf.
Newport, July 3.

TO LET,

A very pleasant situated
HOUSE in Broad-Street, for-
merly occupied by Moses
Thurston, containing Five Rooms, with
a good well of water in the cellar, a rain
water cistern, and a Garden reaching to
Tanner street, with a number of fruit
trees.—A. L. S. O. The Shop, Shop
Chamber, Cellar and Bake-house.—
The whole will be Let together, or
separately.—For terms, apply to MOSES
THURSTON, in Portsmouth, or B. H.
WILGILL, Newport.
Portsmouth, June 10, 1830.

Poetry.

THE DEPARTED.

BY MISS L. E. LANDON.
Set thy spur to thy steed, thy sail to the wind,
You may leave the fair vale and the mountain
behind;
Like the storm o'er the south in thy flight thou
mayst be;
But where mayst thou fly from the memory
of me?
The struggle, the pleasure, the toil, and the
sorrow,
May fill up thy days with the hurry of life;
But night cometh lonely o'er land and o'er sea,
And in silence and shadow I still am with thee.
With no rose in my cheek, with no rose in my
hair,
But cold as the love whose remembrance I
bear,
Breathing vows that are broken, and hopes that
are fled,
A voice breaks thy slumber—the voice of the
dead.
Let thy loveliest slave lull thy sleep with her
strain—
Ay, drain the red wine-cup—it all is in vain:
From the haunt of thy midnight I will not
depart,
For thy guilt is my power—my home is thy
heart.

SONG OF THE BOUDOIR.

BY T. H. BAYLY, ESQ.
They weep when I have named her! I'm sure
she was more dear
To me than all the world beside, and yet I shed
no tear;
I culled the freshest roses, and twined them for
her hair;
And then I sought her chamber—but oh! she
is not there!
They tell me I have lost her; I smile to see
them mourn;
She could not thus desert me—I know she will
return;
And I have deck'd her bower with all my for-
mer care,
And now I come to seek her—but oh! she is
not there!
I saw them kneel in silence beneath a yew-
tree's gloom,
They pointed to the name I loved upon a mar-
ble tomb;
And then I wept—but something forbade me to
despair,
I felt that we should meet again—for oh! she
is not there!

LINES.

WRITTEN IN A YOUNG LADY'S PRAYER-BOOK.
I ask thee not, in that calm hour
When thou dost open this holy tome,
To own that I had e'er the power
To call thy wandering fancies home;
Nor would I wish thee to forget,
Even when all thoughts of earth grow dim
The tones that thrilled when first we met,
Deep as devotion's holiest hymn!
It is enough—enough for me—
To think that when thy knee is bent,
Thine eye perchance may turn and see
These traces of a sad content;
For since 'twere almost heaven to kneel
Then, like thee, meekly at thy side,
It is a bliss, even thou! to feel,
To be with thoughts of it allied!

FROM THE ITALIAN OF METASTASIO.
If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!
The fatal secret, when revealed,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while concealed
Their lot appears the best.

Miscellaneous.

From the 20th number of the JOURNAL
OF HEALTH, just received, we extract the
following interesting article on
THE INVALID FROM HOME.

"Among the advantages attending the
diversity of climate, in different parts of
the United States, is the important one
to those of its inhabitants who are on
the list of invalids, that they can obtain
all the effects of change of air and scene,
sea-bathing, and drinking mineral wa-
ters, without expatriation or journeying
among strangers, in a strange land.—
From the region of firs and oaks in Maine,
to that of oranges and sugar in Louisi-
ana and the Floridas, with all the inter-
mediate climates and productions of the
soil, the American invalid finds himself
under the safe guard of similar institu-
tions; and among fellow-citizens, with
whom he is bound by the common ties
of language, laws, and customs. He
may be said, after weeks of travelling,
to have rather changed than abandoned
his home—he finds at his new place of
abode kind friends, perhaps relatives,
ready to administer to all his little wants,
and to exclude, by their numerous deli-
cate attentions, that feeling of lonely-
ness and abandonment which often casts
a deadly damp over the creative mind
of the invalid, who goes to foreign lands
in search of health. If, moreover, he
desires a physician, he can obtain a full
and patient hearing of all his sufferings,
—so different this from the imperfect
communication, perhaps by means of
an interpreter, which he would have
with a foreigner. In every season of
the year, we find these advantages re-
alized by the inhabitants of the various

sections of the Union. The southern
comes on to the north, to find cooler
breezes and protection from the fevers
of summer and autumn, or to receive in-
vigor, after attacks in previous
years—while the inhabitant of the north,
a prey to rheumatism, or fearing the
approach of dire consumption, flies to
the south to enjoy its milder winter,
and to breathe a more balmy air. Cli-
mate, again, changes as we travel west;
and the Alleghany ridge has often been
discovered to serve as a salutary barrier
against the chilly east wind sweeping
from the Atlantic Ocean; as when a re-
sident of the coast has transported him-
self to the valley of the Ohio or the
Mississippi.

Unquestionable as are the benefits to
one's health obtained by change of cli-
mate & travelling, they are often neu-
ralized by a neglect on the part of the in-
valid of the common precepts of hygiene.
Disappointed hopes, and aggravated dis-
ease are often, in such cases, laid to the
account of the country which he visited,
when, in fact, the whole ground of com-
plaint rested with himself. Many fami-
lies leaves home, in the summer sea-
sons, on a trip, in which the pursuits
of health and pleasure are often at-
tempted to be blended—but in which
their anticipations of the enjoyment of
either are often sadly marred by an
oversight of the respective claims of
each."

THE PRESS.—The London Press is
under very heavy burdens in the shape of
taxes, excise and stamp duties. The Lon-
don Spectator, which is a weekly paper,
alluding to the cessation of the Morning
Journal—since its Editors were imprisoned
for libels on the Duke of Wellington—
makes these remarks:—

"There are, however, times at which,
which, though by much out of long strug-
gling, and by enormous expenditure, a
well-conducted newspaper may sur-
mount them, are gradually bearing to
the ground, not such political abstractions
as the Morning Journal merely, but
more or less the whole of the newspaper
press of Great Britain. The press
throughout the country labors, as every-
thing else does, under a weight of taxa-
tion which must sooner or later work
its utter ruin. Already, within the
short space of four years, three daily
papers—two of very respectable stand-
ing, on most powerfully supported—
have disappeared, and not one has taken
their place. Every thing points to the
approaching extinction of several others;
nor should we be surprised if in
half a dozen of years there should not
remain above three or four daily news-
papers in England. We do not know to
what to attribute the seeming apathy for
our contemporaries under the bur-
den that Government continues to heap on
them. They may take it as a word
of prophecy, that if once their number
be much reduced, their total destruction
is not far off. They are strong only in
companionship. As they diminish, the
eyes of the public will be turned away
from them, and their fall will be wit-
nessed without opposition and without
sympathy. It Rome had had but one
neck, its tyrant would soon have master-
ed his enemies; but its necks were
many and Nero perished in his attempt
to subjugate them. Whatever men of
power may say, they regard the press
with a hatred as honest and as instructive
as that with which the thief regards the
halter. Let them once get the press so
reduced that it may be attacked with a
certain prospect of success, and the at-
tack will not be long delayed."

The National Intelligencer of the 2d
inst. relates the following anecdote:—

"The imagination can indeed hardly
conceive of whimsicality such as charac-
terized some of the scenes which occur-
red in this city of ours at the beginning
of the reform. We ourselves recollect
one case of a dialogue between the Post-
master General and an honest country-
man, at which we were present, which
was every way as ludicrous as our au-
thor's. This individual had found his
way into the Post-Office Department, by
chance rather than design, and, when
his business came to be enquired into,
he had come up to town to look for an
office, "of some sort or other," but for
his soul he could not tell what sort.
After being told two or three times by
Mr. McLean that he regretted that he
had no "office" at his disposal that he
would suit him, our country friend asked
him, with the most innocent face in
the world, if he could not recommend
him where he could get one. The
Postmaster General, of course had an-
other regret to express."

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The Journal of
Health—that excellent work, which
should be in every family—recommends

in a late number, that the hair should be
frequently cut, until children are ten
years old. The idea of its making hair
coarse to keep it cut in childhood is
stated to be a mere prejudice. A too
luxuriant head of hair is apt to produce
paleness of complexion, weak eyes,
head-ache, dropsy on the brain, &c.—
The habit of frizzling the hair, and of
forming it into bands is very injurious to
its beauty. The frequent use of an
ivory comb is objectionable; but no mat-
ter how frequently the brush is used,
if you wish for glossy and abundant
hair, it must in early life be kept thor-
oughly disentangled & perfectly clean.

THE INDIANS.—The Philadelphia Na-
tional Gazette in giving an extract from the
introductory chapter to Tanner's Narrative
of a Thirty Years Residence among the
Indians, remarks:—

"The author of that chapter is Dr.
Edwin James, the editor of the account
of Major Long's expedition from Pitts-
burgh to the Rocky Mountains. The au-
thority on the topics which he treats is
great, for he has had long and close in-
tercourse with Indian life, and is a gen-
tleman of known integrity and talents.
He expresses a most unfavorable opinion
of the region to which it is said that
the Indians will be invited to migrate.
We have heard from and seen some
equally to be trusted, a similar de-
scription of its "staked and unimprovable
character," and that it would soon
reduce civilized men, who should be
confined to it, to barbarism."—The
propriety of attempting to persuade the
Cherokees, for example, to abandon
their fine country in Georgia, depends
in a material degree upon the life
which they are likely to enjoy in the
west of the Mississippi. When any or
must be their condition and situation in
Georgia, should every reasonable enter-
prise in the name of civilization."

Some beautiful samples of silk pro-
duced at Windsor, North Carolina, have
been sent us for inspection. A company
of a few individuals in that place have
this year raised by way of experiment
200,000 cocoons.—This expense is re-
presented as trifling, and the business is
capable of immense extension. The
cocoons sent are large and handsome,
and of various colors, from a bright
yellow to a snowy white. These marks
are raised by feeding the insect on the
white mulberry tree are larger than
those raised by feeding it on the black.
The specimens of silk manufactured
into thread are even, in texture, and of
exceeding strength. As this is one of
those manufactures which has been
commenced, and we doubt not will
flourish in our country without the
aid of forcing system, and the adap-
tation of our climate and circumstances
to its successful prosecution, we are
happy to record the evidence of its pro-
gress.—N. Y. Merc. Ad.

The two hundredth anniversary of the
settlement of Charlestown was celebra-
ted in that town yesterday; on which
occasion the Hon. Edward Everett, at
the request of the Lyceum Society, de-
livered an address. The House was
crowded to excess—the music was ex-
cellent, and the original Ode, by the
Rev. Mr. Pierpont, was sung with great
effect. The address, or the oration
rather, although it was of two hours
duration, with the exception only of
many bursts of applause was listened to
in silent attention. The first half was
purely historical, and the context the
order drew in the latter part between
what the country then was and now is,
was beautifully eloquent, and caused a
thrill in every bosom. It is no doubt
well speedily published, and will be found
in all respects fully to answer the cha-
racter of its distinguished author.
Boston Gazette, July 1.

E. L. Du Parcq, Esq. has furnished a
house on the Broadway, from 4 to 10
miles from a Village, B. Delaware, for
a Sunday school, and two or three of
his daughters expectation of its pro-
gress. The school has about 200
scholars.

To forget all benefits, says Bishop
Watson, and to conceal the remem-
brance of all injuries, are maxims by
which political men lose their honor,
but make their fortunes.

The Rev. Mr. West, Chaplain to the
Bishop of Ohio, has arrived in the
packet ship Pacific, from Liverpool.—
We understand he visited England for
the purpose of procuring donations for
the projected College in Ohio, and that
he has been eminently successful, hav-
ing obtained upwards of 50,000 sterling,
all of which is placed in deposit, ready
for immediate use.—N. Y. Merc. Ad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JULY 7.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Holdredge, which arrived on Monday from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 23d and the latter to the 24th of May inclusive. They do not contain any later intelligence from the continent. The bulletins of the King's health continued to be issued daily, and although the two latest state that he had passed bad nights, some of the papers express a strong belief that he will be restored to his wonted health. We learn, however, verbally, that there was little expectation among the people of England that he would ever recover.

All the papers relative to the Greeks were to be laid before the House of Lords on the 24th May.

It was said that the *Ganges*, 84 guns, was to be fitted out forthwith at Portsmouth, for the purpose of conveying Prince Leopold to Greece. She was to be accompanied by the *Pallas*, Capt. Fitzclarence.

Fleet against Algiers.—By a telegraphic despatch from Toulon, we learn that the French expedition against Algiers sailed from Toulon on the evening of the 18th May.

The situation of affairs in Mexico and the supposed hostile measures of Spain towards that country, appear to create a lively interest in England. In the House of Commons on the 20th, an interesting debate took place relative to that country, and the political relations of Spain and the new American States which grew out of some observations made by Mr. Haskisson on presenting a petition from the merchants of Liverpool engaged in the trade with Mexico. Mr. Haskisson made frequent allusions to the ambitious views of the United States. On this part of his remarks the London *Commer* makes the following comments:

That there is a party in the United States of America, anxious of territory cannot be doubted. The existence of a probable in the nature of things, and it has been often declared; but there is also another party, perhaps equal in strength, opposed to it. With the former, the acquisition of Cuba on the one side, and the Canadian and British provinces, on the other, are favorite objects, whilst the latter regard the possession of them by foreign governments, as something like something like mechanical compression in keeping and binding the Union together. To which of these two parties President Jackson belongs, we do not know—but as he possesses a European mind, we have an assurance from that circumstance that his policy will not be exclusively directed either to aggrandisement or conservation, and that the interests of America will be regarded with reference to those of the civilized world.

Algiers.—In the House of Commons on the 20th May in answer to a question which Sir R. Wilson took that opportunity of putting, with respect to an English ship of war said to have been prevented by the French from bringing away from Algiers British subjects.

Sir R. Peel said it must have been known by the House that for some time the blockade of the port of Algiers had been preserved by the French Government. As soon as this step was taken the English Government thought it right to dispatch a frigate, for the purpose of bringing away from Algiers the wives and children of the English residents, in order that they might not be spectators of the proceedings. The frigate in the due course of time arrived off Algiers, and took on board all the parties for whom she was sent, with the exception of the wife of the Consul, who was too much indisposed to be removed. On quitting the port, the captain of the French squadron informed him that, without further orders, he could not permit him to sail without the lady of the Consul. After a short time another communication was made, to the effect that the French Government did not wish to interfere with the vessels of England; and that every facility was to be rendered to them. In fact, the conduct of the French Government had been highly satisfactory. (Hear.)

Our latest London papers contain much news from the Paris *Moniteur* of the 20th, ordonnances, creating a new department—that of Public Works—and making certain changes in the French Chamber. In allusion to the new department, the *London Courier* says:—“The establishment of this new office is of great interest in a statistical sense. It indicates on the part of the French Government a determination to forward, with vigorous hand, the progress of industrial improvement, thus directing to objects of domestic industry more and more of that national activity, which, under Bonaparte, was wasted in unproductive speculations. There seems to be a recognition on the part of the present Ministry, of Villele to the present Ministry.”

LONDON, May 20.
Mr. Haskisson, presenting the Liverpool petition on the subject of our relations with Spain and Mexico, in the course of last night, urged with great force the propriety of preventing Spain from making further attacks from the side of Cuba, on the new liberated Republic of Mexico.

There was a further subject, and one of extreme importance discussed by Mr. Haskisson in the course of his speech—we mean the general prevalence of an opinion that the United States covet a fine province of Mexico, called Texas, and are disposed to have recourse to violence, if necessary, for the purpose of getting it into their hands. The province of Texas extends southwards from the United States along the coast of Mexico, and as such, the seizure of it by the former power could not be a matter of perfect indifference to Great Britain. The possession of the Floridas by the United States has long since given rational cause of uneasiness to England, from regard to the safety of our West India Islands; and we agree with Mr. Haskisson, that when the Government of Washington intimated its repugnance of seeing Cuba transferred from the feeble Ferdinand to the vigorous grasp of George IV, the United States should have been informed, that if Cuba were to continue permanently Spanish, so Texas, and in general the whole shore along the Gulf, should ensure to the Mexican Republic.

In the debate, Mr. Haskisson said, the British government should do something for its commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico, and begin by putting Cuba out of dispute.

In the course of this debate, Sir Robert Peel also said, he thought that they had every reason to place implicit faith in the declaration of those by whom that country (the U. S.) was governed. The Minister who represented the United States here, he believed to be as honorable a man as ever breathed; and, certainly, from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it would appear that his Right Hon. Friend was wrong in assuming that there was an intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces. These were contingencies, however which deserved consideration, and it was impossible to deny that England was deeply interested in the disposal of them.

BY MAILS.

PENSACOLA, JUNE 12.

Arrival of the Frigate Brandywine.
The U. S. frigate *Brandywine*, Capt. Ballard, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz—sailed 30th ult. There was no news of importance at the time of her sailing. The government was in a comparatively quiet state, and acquiring popularity every day. The late President Guerrero, was in the interior, and takes no part in the politics of the country—and the dominant party seem to be satisfied to let him remain where he is. The restrictions on commerce have been partially removed. Cotton goods are now admitted upon the usual credit, until the 1st of January next; all foreign goods prohibited by the tariff of May 23d, 1829, are admitted upon the payment of the duties in cash. Mr. Taylor, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, came passenger in the *Brandywine*. The officers and crew are all well.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 28.

A report is given from Memphis, that the Choctaw Indians, disapproving of the determination of some of their Chiefs to cede their territory to the United States have put two of the principal ones to death to wit:—Greenwood Lefleur, who had recently been elected head chief or king of the nation; and Folsom, a minor chief.

NORFOLK, JULY 3.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—To the attention of an esteemed friend, we are indebted for the following postscript of a letter, from a gentleman of Buenos Ayres, furnished him by Capt. Lawton, of the brig *Plymouth*, which has gone up the Bay, bound to Baltimore, dated Buenos Ayres, May 2.—“Since writing the above, the aspect of our political affairs has changed, and a civil war is immediately expected, in consequence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army having refused to acknowledge the new government.”

The gentleman who furnished the above, learned verbally from Capt. Lawton, that the Governor Rondo and the Deputies disagreed, in consequence of which he was displaced, and another Governor appointed, which change the Commander-in-Chief of the Army would not sanction.

We have received through the same source, the “*El Universal*,” of Montevideo, of 30th April, which however contains nothing in reference to the civil war spoken of above, and indeed nothing of particular interest.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5.

We have examined, says the National Gazette, the journals and pamphlets from Venezuela, which we mentioned yesterday. Paez appears to have been master of the province, since the revolt or secession from the Bogota government. The Congress in Valencia addressed him in the adulatory and obsequious strain which was formerly used towards the Liberator. He at first declined the office of Civil and Military Chief, to which they appointed him, but he was then commanded by them to accept it, and he obeyed. He had him-

self appointed executive functionaries—ministers of State—whose respective and copious reports to him concerning the condition of the affairs within the sphere of each, are published in *extenso*.

Miguel Pens, the Secretary of the Interior, concludes his memoir with the opinion, that Venezuela had made but little progress in civilization during her twenty years of revolution, and the eight years of the Bogota administration. It is mentioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, Urbaneja, that the Consuls of the United States of America had asked of the new government explanations as to the relations which were to subsist between this country and Venezuela in her new position. The answer was, that all the treaties, compacts, and obligations of the former or general government, would be held sacred, and fulfilled as far as their execution depended on Venezuela.

Paez, and all his adherents, and the Congress, seem to have been animated by a deep dread or jealousy of Bolivar. It was voted by that body that they would undertake no compromise or negotiation with the authorities at Bogota, unless the Liberator should be expelled the republic, or in case he or his friends were suffered to participate in any manner in the business of reconciliation and future league. The President of the Congress of Venezuela, in his official letter on the subject to the President of the Congress of Bogota, says:—“Venezuela, rendered prudent by a long series of calamities of every kind, and seeing in General Simon Bolivar the source of them, and still shuddering at the risk which she has run of becoming for ever his patrimony, will not consent to treat while he remains in the territory of Colombia.”

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

By the brig *Vine*, arrived at Salem, Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 8th May inclusive, and of Montevideo to the 10th. The disturbances in the interior continued. New Governors had been appointed in Cordova and San Juan. Montevideo was tranquil under the charge of government. The ex-governor, General Rondeau, had arrived in Buenos Ayres. The exportation of horse hides by water, prohibited after the 23d of August, under a penalty of ten dollars for each hide. The slaughter of mares in the province of Buenos Ayres is also prohibited since April 23d, under a penalty of twenty dollars. The House of Representatives opened its session at B. A. on May 3d. The Governor, in his message, stated that great sacrifices would be necessary, to restore the revenue to a satisfactory condition. Great drought had prevailed, and cattle been killed to prevent from suffering for want of water.

JULY 7.

The French armament and expedition against Algiers, excites a good deal of attention in this country, as well as in Europe. Many speculations are afloat respecting its probable result; and though many persons appear to be sanguine that it will prove successful, there are not wanting those who entertain strong doubts upon the subject.

When Lord Exmouth bombarded the capital of this piratical state, he found full employment for all the force that he had under his command; and though he came off victorious, it was a hard fought battle. Since that time, it is to be presumed, the Dey must have paid a good deal of attention to the fortifications around his city, both on the land and on the water; and we take it for granted that the works about it are far stronger than they were when attacked by the British fleet.

In the year 1775, Spain declared war against Algiers, and fitted out a powerful land and sea force for the invasion of the country. But with such a powerful naval force, and a large army, the Spaniards were worsted in the first engagement, by a body of undisciplined Moors, and forced to abandon the country, and their enterprise with the utmost precipitation. The Spanish troops fought for thirteen hours with great bravery, but the Africans at length overpowered them, and obliged them to make a rapid retreat.

We have no doubt the French invasion will be conducted with skill and ability; and probably their troops, if they have a fair opportunity, will distinguish themselves in the field. We hope they will be successful. The world will be indebted to any power that shall exterminate the piratical banditti who have so long held possession of the African coast, and annoyed all other nations.—*Daily Adver*.

JULY 8.

HAVANA.—A letter to the editors of the *Baltimore American*, from their correspondent at Havana, under date of the 17th June, says:—

“The U. S. ship *Natchez*, B. Newton, Esq. commander, arrived here on the 13th instant, in 30 days from Norfolk, and sailed on the 15th for Pensacola. She struck on the Caiques, (or ‘Corcos’) rocks, on her passage, and struck heavily, but sustained no serious injury.

Some heavy failures apprehended among planters here, have excited some alarm, and you will doubtless see exaggerated reports of them. I mention this merely that you may meet them with cautious credulity. One only is yet announced, and this for half a million.

We have no news of importance—some sickness here as usual at this season of the year, but it is confined chiefly to the harbor and to strangers.”

BOSTON, JULY 6.

The Bank Robber found and the Money recovered.—After several days’ fruitless search, and when the general belief was that Fuller had escaped, by sea on Monday morning it was unexpectedly announced that he had been found, and the larger part of the money recovered.

The circumstances of the discovery were substantially as follows:

Early on Monday morning, Mr. Joel Smith, who had been placed by a Deputy Sheriff as a keeper in the house of Fuller called up Mr. S. Frothingham, the Branch Bank Cashier, and announced to him that if he would go to Fuller’s house, the delinquent and a large part of the money could there be found. Mr. F. immediately proceeded there; found Fuller with about \$39,000 of the Bank bills he had taken. Fuller quietly gave himself up, seemingly much overcome by his situation, and was thence conducted to goal.

He stated that he had been at several places in Boston or its vicinity, and had friends who would have done any thing for him. It seems, however, that he found “the way of the transgressor” so hard, that he preferred to encounter the penalties of the law, rather than run the risk of farther attempts at concealment or escape. He will probably take his trial before the U. S. Circuit Court in October next in this city.

After he had absconded, it was discovered that he had embezzled \$17,800 in addition to the money he carried off. This sum having been spent by him, together with about \$2000 deficient in the money recovered, the bank will in the first instance lose. A considerable portion of it, however, may be covered by his bonds.

Yesterday forenoon, Fuller was brought before the U. S. District Court, but the District Attorney being absent he was remanded.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—The Boston papers contain the following account from the books of the Merchants’ Coffee House, as narrated by a resident of Cape Haytien, who was on board the *Grampus*, when the incident occurred, and was afterwards but on shore at St. Louis, a few miles to leeward of the Cape. The unfortunate Africans thus rescued from death or slavery will, no doubt, be sent to Liberia.

The U. States Schr. *Grampus*, Capt. Mayo, sailed from Cape Haytien June 4th. Same night, spoke brig *Kremia* of Boston, from Antwerp, bound to St. Jago, who informed Capt. Mayo, that a suspicious looking schooner had run alongside and ordered him to get out his boat and come on board. The brig being armed, kept the pirate off. The *Grampus* immediately went in pursuit; and on coming up, fired a gun to windward to bring him too; but the schooner returned it, with a shot at the G. and kept firing, endeavoring to get away. The *Grampus* soon brought her guns to bear and gave her a broadside, the schr. continually firing and endeavoring to escape a second broadside. The G. disabled her in hull, sails, rigging, &c, which compelled her to surrender. There were 10 killed on board the pirate, including the Capt. No one was injured on board the *Grampus*. There were 80 men and 80 Africans on board the schr. She had no regular papers; was a Baltimore built schooner; and no doubt was a pirate and had plundered the slaves from another vessel.—Both vessels have gone to Pensacola.

Another large fire.—Last evening at 11 o’clock a fire broke out in a cartman’s stable back of No. 80 Ridge, near Rivington street, and spread with such rapidity that at half past 12 o’clock thirteen dwelling houses were destroyed. The buildings were all of wood. The aggregate value of property destroyed was not large; yet falling in many cases on those who had but little, the inconvenience will be great to them. At one o’clock the fire had been subdued.
New-York Gazette.

Daring Robbery.—A passenger in one of the steam boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia was robbed on Wednesday night of thirty-two one hundred dollar bills of the U. S. Bank in a manner that proves the light fingered villain to be no bungler in his business. The gentleman was so considerate before he left Baltimore as to wrap the money in a piece of paper and deposit it in his watch fob, which he deemed the safest place about his person. When he lay down in his berth, he kept his pantaloons on, and as soon as he awoke, he placed his hand upon his fob to ascertain if all was secure. Finding the pocket apparently as before, he came to this city on Thursday, and having occasion for the use of some of the money he drew out the deposit, when he discovered, to his utter amazement, that the money had been stolen and a thin glove carefully wrapped up, substituted, to prevent any immediate knowledge of the thief, or the recovery of the money.
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Miss Frances Wright sailed in the *Hannibal*, from New-York for London.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this Town on Monday last, agreeably to the previous arrangements of the Committee.—The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, &c. and at 10 o’clock A. M. a procession was formed on the Parade, and proceeded under the escort of the Artillery Company and Independent Volunteers, to Trinity Church. After Prayers by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. G. W. Robbins, and an Oration which is favourably spoken of, was delivered by Dr. A. P. Moore, to a numerous audience.—On the return of the Procession to the Parade, a national salute was fired by the Artillery Company, and the band rang a merry peal.—The procession was then dismissed, and the day closed without any unpleasant incident.

The usual national salute in honor of the day, was fired at Fort Wolcott, at noon, the 4th July.

CINCINNATI.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at Providence on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the year ensuing:—
Col. DANIEL LYMAN, President.
Col. EPHRAIM BOWEN, Vice-President.
Col. THOMAS COLES, Treasurer.
Capt. SAMUEL SNOW, Secretary.
Of the 16 original members of the Society now remaining, eight of them attended the anniversary meeting.—Of whom, we Col. Angell, aged 90 years, and Gen. W. Barton, aged 60 years.

INDEPENDENCE.—Our mail papers are filled with details of the celebration of our National Anniversary.—We have a room to notice the following:—

At Providence the day was celebrated with unusual spirit.—An eloquent and patriotic Oration was delivered by Mr. J. Clifford, and upwards of 300 persons took of a public dinner.—On the health of Mr. Bunker being drunk, he rose and addressed the company in a neat and concise speech.

At Boston the day was suitably noticed. The Hon. A. H. Everett delivered a written Address in the Old South Church to a numerous audience.

At New-York, the day was noticed by City Authorities, and different Societies. The Evening Post remarks, that “it is one of the soberest celebrations of the kind that we have ever witnessed in this city. Fewer people than usual were seen in a state of intoxication, which is attributable to the influence of temperate societies.”

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Packet ship *Silas Richards*, at New-York, London papers to the 23d May have been received; extracts from them will be found under our foreign head.

The health of the British King was evidently in a most precarious condition, we should imagine from the tone of the editorial remarks in the London papers, very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A debate of considerable interest to country, took place in the British House of Commons, on the 20th May, respecting condition of Mexico, and the future of Spain to reconquer. Incidentally condition of Cuba, and the imputed pretensions of this country upon Texas—positions, however, which Sir R. Peel expostulated were disavowed by the American Minister in London—were referred to debate;—and the opinions of Mr. Jefferson were largely quoted by Mr. Haskisson, showing a settled and far-reaching purpose on the part of the American government, to acquire the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico.

In France, it was the opinion of the majority that the Ministry would be able to carry out the election of Deputies in August; but accounts from different parts of France indicate, that there will be a rigorous opposition.

About sixty sail, supposed to be part of the fleet bound to Algiers, was passed the 13th of May, between Majorca and Cetta.

A letter from Lisbon, dated May 3d, states that Don Miguel was much embarrassed by the want of money, and by the insubordination of his troops.

BUENOS AYRES.—Intelligence a week or two from Buenos Ayres than that given by our Norfolk head, is received by an arrival at Salem on Tuesday. The petty wars and revolutions of these States are little understood, and less cared for here; yet necessary, in order to preserve the chain of events, that the details of them should be given.

U. S. BANK.—The Bank of the U. S. have declared a semi-annual Dividend of three and a half per cent. payable on 1st of July.

The official returns of the votes for the New Constitution in Virginia, present, at 26,050, against it 15,363—maj. 10,687.

MR. RANDOLPH.

Being abridged account of a dinner given to Mr. Randolph, at the Philadelphia Nettle.

Monday last, at Norfolk, a public dinner was given to the Hon. John Randolph, of the Norfolk Free Press, of Tuesday, the intention to give it as secret as possible, and that persons who attended, were Mr. Randolph's political friends. It may, the history of the dinner, be exceedingly pleasant. According to the Herald, the new envoy, the spirits and gratified the com- liberal display of his colloquial When he was toasted, he responded to the toast in a brief address, in which he gave the true of his own peculiar manner, but our does not assist us sufficiently attempt even an outline of it. We her, however, that he spoke of the of the Stuarts, (meaning thereby, the Adamses,) and warned his to be aware of a "restoration go- We also understood him to stance, that his mission was a one, and that in accepting it he was solely by the desire of evincing his confidence in an Administration he had originally given his sup- not by the paltry consideration of

Randolph proposed, himself, six or sets, and several offered. We proceed to quote some of

Randolph—The land of John 2d, of Gama, of Albuquerque, and May her exiled sons be speedily to her bosom.

Randolph—The People: may in mind the advice of Polonius—owaself be true, and it must fol- the night the day, thou canst not false to any man.

Randolph—The two modern dis- The non-intercourse act, buying selling, and the tariff act, selling buying. In other words—Hus- without wives, and wives without

G. Broughton—John Randolph: we may sometimes differ from cannot say that he ever gave a vote a burlesque on the people, [to which Randolph's request, was added,] or go their liberties.

E. Cunningham—The birth-day was Jefferson—May his anniversary aid in bringing back the go- to the principles of '98.

Randolph remarked—It will require physic to do that.]

of fine Spunk.—The British and practice of firing crackers, &c. on the 14th of July, has frequently oed many serious accidents. (On last, one of the long range of stores, a wharf, was set on fire by some boy having thrown a bunch of crackers by the side of the store, and but the timely discovery prevented a serious conflagration. The pa- several accidents from crack- having taken place at the late cele-

New-York, a lady while passing through street, had a fire-cracker thrown in, through carelessness, by a boy, struck her eye at the moment of ex- and it is said, tore it quite from its, in such a manner, as to entirely ly the eye.

Albany, a mail stage was run away and upset, by which several passengers seriously injured; this accident was caused by the horses being frightened to discharge of a cracker.

PACKET CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. is splendid Steam-Packet has been g daily excursions, during the present, from Boston, to Salem, Gloucester, and having each trip from 1000 to 1200 ngers. She will leave Boston this ing for New Bedford; and on Monday ing, will make an excursion from New- port to Buzzard's Bay, &c. and return port and Providence during the night, to resume her place in the line on day next.

Poem, entitled *Thoughts on Education* connection with *Murder*, by D. Bryan, has just been published at Richmond. It is said to possess more than ordinary ical merit.—The N. Y. Ev. Post says: The subject is one of momentous inter- to a nation like ours, whose very exist- depends upon the intelligence and vir- of the people at large, in whose hands is ed the political power. The author etates on the proper office of education, its influence on the happiness & glory of a people, and sets before the reader a dark iple of the evils arising from the misdirec- or the neglect of what was intended to fity and exalt our moral nature."

MORGAN TRIAL.—We learn from Lock- it, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, at the Special Court for the trial of per- indicted in Niagara, adjourned on Sa- day. But three cases were tried, and ey resulted in the acquittal of the accused. ho persons so acquitted are—Col. Ezekiel owet, who had charge of Fort Niagara, and olomon C. Wright and Jeremiah Brown. Several other indictments remain yet to a trial. The penalties inflicted on several persons by Judge Marcy, for refusing to answer questions, have been already stated.

TRIALS FOR MURDER. We are authorized to state, that gen-lemen have been engaged to furnish a report of the approaching Trial of the several persons accused of the late mur- der in this town, and that many curious Documents, together with a brief history of the case and the circumstances which led to the arrest of the prisoners, will be submitted to the public in an Appen- dix to the Report.—Salem Gazette.

Miss Wright has, by a communication in the New-York Sentinel, denied that she advocates "irreligion."

Correspondence.—We copy from the Alexandria Gazette of Saturday last, the following article:—

"It may appear incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1793, five bales of cotton from the United States of America were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by public auction in three lots. There are those yet in active business in New-York, who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that Sea Island and upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous Jay made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was the produce of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century!—Five bales of American cotton in the year 1793, to be sold in three lots—against near a million of bales annually exported from the United States.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, alluding to a recent debate in the British Parliament, on the subject of the commercial intercourse with Mexico says:—

"From the facts disclosed in this debate, it appears that the young empire of Brazil, and the late Colonies of Spain, have opened a market to the British Manufacturer, of more importance than Europe and the United States to-ber; and the struggle with Great Britain is now to be directed to the securing of a permanent monopoly of this market. It is to be hoped that the American merchant, and the American Government, will keep a watchful eye in that direction."

West Point.—The annual examina- tion of the Cadets at this national school closed about a fortnight since. It was satisfactory in an eminent degree to the board of visitors, and creditable to the institution.

We annex a list of the Cadets, which, according to a regulation for the govern- ment of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose, at each annual examination, is to be attached to the Army Register:

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINA- TION IN JUNE, 1830.

*First Class.—Alex'r J. Swift, New-York; Wm. E. Basinger, Georgia; Walter S. Chandler, District of Colum- bia; Francis Vinton, R. Island; Wm. N. Pendleton, Virginia.

Second Class.—Roswell Park, New-York; James Allen, N. Carolina; H. Clay, Kentucky; Richard H. Peyton, Virginia; Wm. A. Norton, N. York.

Third Class.—Robert F. Smith, Mis- sissippi; Benj. S. Ewell, N. Jersey; Geo. W. Ward, Massachusetts; Jacob W. Bailey, R. Island; Lewis Howell, Pennsylvania.

Fourth Class.—Frederick A. Smith, Massachusetts; John H. Allen, New-York; Francis H. Smith, Virginia; David B. Harris, do; Wm. H. Sedell, N. York.

*The first class is composed of the cadets who have been four years at the institution, who have graduated this year and commissioned in the army.—The second class have served three years, the third class two years, and the fourth class one year.

Pirates.—Capt. Chace, of the Ann Roanna, arrived at Providence, from Trinidad brings information that on the 10th of June a report prevailed in the city, that two piratical vessels were committing depredations on the coast between Trinidad and Cape de Cruz. They had plundered several drogers and coasters, in consequence of which 2 armed vessels had been dispatched in pursuit. The two pirates it was rep- ed, had from 30 to 40 men each. They were large open boats, one of them rig- ged as a sloop, the other as a schooner.

From the N. Y. Com. Adver. of July 6th. Hail Storms.—The Kinderhook Her- ald describes the effects of a very destr- uctive hail storm which passed over the towns of Chatham, Canada, and New Lebanon, in Columbia county, on the 28th ult. A very dense and black cloud appeared approaching Kinderhook from the west, about 1 P. M. The thunder and lightning were terrific. The cloud passed on over the north part of that village, and burst upon the town of Chatham. A tremendous storm of hail began to descend at two o'clock, and continued for a quarter of an hour, doing great injury to the fruit and growing crops, stripping the trees and levelling every blade of grass with the ground.—The hail fell to the depth of several inches, some of the stones being as large as walnuts. The extent of the destroy- ing storm was a mile in breadth, and it was traced as far as the Shakers' village, having caused incalculable loss at all the intermediate places. The hopes of of very many industrious husbandmen have been entirely blasted for the season. A thousand and more panes of glass were broken in the private dwellings and public houses at the Springs, and every farm house lying within range of the storm has sustained more or less injury.

The amount of damage done to the property of the Shakers has been esti- mated in some of the papers as high as \$10,000. We hope that this estimate has been greatly exaggerated.

On the 27th ult. between 3 and 4 P. M. another destructive storm of wind rain and hail, passed through several of our western towns. Its width was from three to four miles, its direction from West to East. In many fields of winter grain the destruction was complete, and nearly so in all. In the village of Holley 1000 panes of glass were broken, and the windows exposed to the action of the storm were more or less injured in all the places heard from. The damage done in the town of Ogden, was estimated at \$25,000. In all the western towns where the storm passed, it was it was in- jurious to the crops.

FIRES.—The spacious and elegant City Hotel in Nashville, Tenn. which cost 40,000, was burnt 18th ult. with most of the furniture. It is supposed to have taken from the candle of a servant left burning in the garret.—The dwell- ing of Mr. Geo. Dunkelberger, of Sun- bury, Penn. was burnt on the night of 28th ult. His mother, wife and two daughters narrowly escaped, while five of his children, asleep, in upper part of the house, were burnt to death. They were from 12 to 18 years old. An in- cendiary is suspected.—The dwelling house of Mr. Reuben Gridley, of Wood- stock, Ulster county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. and three of his children burned to death.—Mr. G. was himself much injured in at- tempting their rescue. The part of the house in which two of the children slept was built over a stream of water; and the fire burned through the floor, de- stroyed its victims, and their bodies dropped into the water below—the third was taken from the flames, but died the day following. This melan- choly accident has deprived Mr. Gridley of all his offspring, save one.

Accidents.—At Skeneateles, N. Y. 27th ult. Miss Mary Ann Duffie died from drinking a poisonous preparation to relieve a toothache, mistaking it for spirits.—Mr. Saml. M'Leagan, a re- spectable merchant of Lancaster, Pa. was lately drowned while bathing.—Arsenic, instead of cream tartar, was lately mixed in some spruce beer drank at a steamboat launch at Low Point, N. Y. and 20 persons drank of it, 5 of whom had died and it was expected but few would recover.—A son of Mr. A. W. Leach of New Milford, Conn. aged 11, was lately burnt to death by falling into a coal pit, upon which his father had al- lowed him to go, not fearing any danger.—Two market women were lately overturned in a wagon at Baltimore.—One named Murphy, was killed, and the other, it is said died soon after.—A young man named John Moore, and a colored man, were drowned at New London 26th, ult the latter having indis- creetly climbed the mast, and upset a boat in which were 5 seamen.—Mr. John Y. Townsend, a farmer near Wil- mington, Del. returning home intoxicated on 26th ult. turned all his family out of the house except a negro boy, and went to bed. The boy soon after smelt a smoke, and tried to break into his ma- tters room. Before he could get assist- ance, the drunkard and his house were destroyed.

ITEMS OF NEWS. Lieut. RANDOLPH, of the Navy, has published an answer to the charges made against him by the Fourth Auditor. He invites the government to try by a judicial test the validity of their claims on him.

G. Webb Esq. lately appointed Post- at Guilford, Vt. has been removed, and the old Postmaster, Gen. Sherman, re- stored.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 5. (Reported for the Boston Patriot.) At Market this day, 295 Beef Cattle, includ- ing 135 sold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 65—10 Cows and Calves, 3060 sheep, several lots unsold, 80 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—About five extra Cat- tle from New-York were taken at 65; good at 4 35 a 4 75; thinner at 2 50 a 4. Cows and Calves.—At 6 17 a 28; all sold.

Sheep.—Dull; too many at market, a large proportion of which were of inferior quality, and many brought but a little more than the value of the skins—some lots were sold for less than the original cost; fair lots were sold at 33 to 37; a few old Sheep were taken at 25 to 30.—Dull; few sales only.

From the Boston Courier of Monday, July 5th. Prices of WOOL at Boston, July 3.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 60 a 65 cents per lb.; Amer- ican full blood washed wool, 50 to 55 cts.; do. 3-4 do. 40 to 45; 1-2 do. 35 to 40; 1-4 do. 35 to 38; superfine pulled lambs, 45 to 50; 1st sort, 42 to 45; 2d do. 38 to 42; 3d do. none; spinning, 35 to 37; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

We have not known fleece or pulled Wool so scarce in this market for many years, as they are at the present time. The scarcity of Fleece Wool has in a great measure been produced a consequence of the course adopted by several large manufacturers, who have this season pur- chased largely of the growers, at from 5 to 10 cents per lb. more than last years prices, instead of waiting for the wool to come into market as heretofore. Nearly every lot of Fleece Wool in our market, has been sold during the week, at prices corresponding with our highest quotations. Although some large manufacturing es- tablishments are furnished with near a year's stock, still no decline in prices need be ap- prehended at present, as the demand must probably be fully equal to the supplies. A manu- facturer left here on the 1st for London, to pur- chase Wool, but as the last accounts from there state that the article had risen from 20 to 25 per cent. it is not probable that importations can be made to effect the present prices of Wool of our own growth.

DIED, In this Town on Sunday evening last, Mr. Joseph Sharp, stone cutter, a native of Dew- berry, Eng. aged 42 years. At South-Kingstown on the 2d inst. Mrs. Orpha Rose, widow of John Rose, Esq. aged 87 years. At Bristol on the 2d inst. Mr. David Fish, formerly of Portsmouth, aged 50 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1830.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
10 Saturday	4 34	7 26	11 55	10 26
11 Sunday	4 34	7 26	morn.	11 0
12 Monday	4 35	7 25	0 45	11 36
13 Tuesday	4 36	7 24	1 39	morn.
14 Wednesday	4 37	7 23	2 31	0 13
15 Thursday	4 38	7 22	3 25	0 51
16 Friday	4 39	7 21	4 20	1 42

Moon's Last Quarter 12th day, 10h. 51 min. at the Evening.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT. ARRIVED. Monday, July 5.—Sch'r Lydia, Small, 3 days from Boston. Sch'r Love, Thatcher, 6 days from Calais. Wednesday, July 7.—Sch'r Pomona, M'Laun- lin, 9 days from Wareham for Baltimore. Thursday, July 8.—Sch'r Freedom, Nickerson, 5 days from Portland for New-York. Sloop Paragon, Lane, 3 days from Boston for New-York. Sloop Traveller Snow, from Dartmouth for Hartford.

CLEARED, Sch'r Reindeer, Rose, Philadelphia. MEMORANDA. At Havana June 18th, Ship Elbe, Stanhope, for Hamburg; Brig Mary Ann, Norris, from Providence, just arrived. Ship Newport, Vaughan, for Havana, sailed from Hamburg May 6th. Brig Sea Bird, Kiker, 18 days from New- York for Gibraltar, was spoken June 3d, lat. 37, long. 26.

Island Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, will be holden on MONDAY, the 26th of July inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Bank of Rhode-Island, Newport, July 10.

WANTED, 200 Tons of round pebble GRAVEL, suitable for Walks.—Apply to WM VERNON, Thames-Street, Newport, July 10, 1830.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the sub- scribers were appointed in legal Town Meeting held on the first day of June last, to assess a tax of \$7,315 87 cents, on the Inhabitants and rateable property in this Town, to be collected and paid into the Town Treasury on or before the 1st day of December next.—We therefore call on all persons interested therein, to give in to either of us, a list of their rateable Estates, on or before the 22d of July inst.—A List handed in must be according to law attested. ANTHONY V. TAYLOR, NATHAN B. HAMMETT, JOHN STERNE, RICHARD SHAW. Newport, July 10.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 5. DRAWS ON MONDAY. \$2,000 highest prize. Tickets \$1—Parts in proportion.

Cum & Oxf. Lottery, cl. 12. DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY. \$5,000 highest prize. Tickets \$2—parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS, Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of J. C. SHAW.

MORE GOOD LUCK AT J. C. SHAW'S Comb. 19 22 59 in Maine State Lotte- ry, Class 17, Prize \$150, sold in a Whole Ticket.

Comb. 16 36 41 in Connec. River Lot. class 4, a Prize of \$100, sold in Qrs. Newport, July 10.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 5, 1830. WHEREAS JOS. COVET, Administrator on the Estate of William Cory, Hope Cory, and Samuel Cory, all late of Tiverton, dec. has this day presented his several Administra- tion Accounts to said Court, for settlement and allowance:—It is ordered, that the con- sideration thereof be referred to a Court of Pro- bate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at One o'clock P. M. and that pre- vious notice be given, by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order, ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 5, 1830. WHEREAS THE Commissioners Report of Claims on the Estate of MARGARET BARKER, late of Tiverton, deceased, was this day presented for allowance—It is ordered thereon, that the consideration of said Re- port be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at nine o'clock A. M. and also that pre- vious notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order, ASA GRAY, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 5, 1830. WHEREAS SARAH F. CORRENS, of New- port, in the County of Newport, Wife of Charles Correns, jun. of said Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office, her Petition, praying for the reasons therein stated, that the marriage covenant subsisting between her and the said Charles might be dissolved, and a de- cree of divorce promulgated.—This is therefore to notify the said Charles, to appear before said Court, to be holden at Newport on the 4th Wed- nesday of August next, and show cause, (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

By Order, GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

AUCTIONS.

On Tuesday, July 13

At 11 o'clock A. M. will be LET at Auc- tion, on the premises, for the term of One Year.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, situated in Newtown, late owned and oc- cupied by Joseph Brownell, jr.—Posses- sion given immediately.—Conditions at the time and place. Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r. Newport, July 3.

On Wednesday next,

At 9 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auc- tion, at the Brick Store of I. Crocker in Market-Square.

A LARGE assortment of FURNI- TURE, consisting of Mahogany Sideboards, Dining and Tea Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and bed- ding, silver and plated Ware; China and Liverpool Ware; a quantity of Kitchen Furniture, &c.—Conditions at the Sale. M. HALL, Auc'r. Newport, July 10.

NAVARINOS, AT ALL PRICES. WITH OTHER NEW GOODS, THIS DAY OPENED, AT TILLEY'S. Newport, July 10.

Laurent F. Nicklye,

Inform his Friends and the Public, THAT he has taken the Store in Broad-street, opposite Mr. Joseph Fish's Boarding-House, where he will keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds.

Of Furniture repaired, and attention paid to grinding scissors, &c.—All fa- vors thankfully received. Newport, July 10.

Connecticut Lottery, cl. 5.

DRAWS ON MONDAY. \$2,000 highest prize. Tickets \$1—Parts in proportion.

Cum. & Oxf. Lottery, cl. 12. DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.

\$5,000 highest prize. Tickets \$2—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS. May be had at the Lottery Office of S. CAHOONE.

DRAWN NUMBERS.

In Cum. & Oxford Lottery No. 11. 58 7 30 10 55 4 46 43 12

In Conn. River Lottery, class 4. 41 9 16 36 56 34 32 52 21

In Maine State Lottery, No. 17. 42 28 22 10 59 53 19 29 30

Newport, July 10.

NOTICE.

THE FULTON Steam Boat.

TOMLINSON, master, having been repaired and newly fitted for Passengers and Freight, will leave Providence for New-York every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and New York on Wednesdays, at same hour, touching at Newport.

Passage \$1 less than the other Boats. Freight taken at low rates, and under deck if necessary. July, 10 1830.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM PACKET LINE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY, 1830.

The PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER, LEAVES PROVIDENCE, July 1, 5, 9, 14, 20, 24, 29, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK, July 3, 7, 12, 16, 22, 27, 31, at 4 P. M.

The CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. C. CONGERIAL, LEAVES PROVIDENCE, July 8, 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK, July 10, 15, 19, 23, 28, at 4 P. M.

The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt. E. S. BUNKER, LEAVES PROVIDENCE, July 3, 7, 12, 16, 22, 27, 31, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK, July 1, 5, 9, 14, 20, 24, 29, at 4 P. M.

The WASHINGTON, Capt. COMSTOCK LEAVES PROVIDENCE, July 6, 10, 15, 19, 23, 28, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK, July 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, at 4 P. M. July 1, 1830.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

NEWPORT, so.—Clerks Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July 10, A. D. 1830.

WHEREAS SARAH F. CORRENS, of New- port, in the County of Newport, Wife of Charles Correns, jun. of said Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office, her Petition, praying for the reasons therein stated, that the marriage covenant subsisting between her and the said Charles might be dissolved, and a de- cree of divorce promulgated.—This is therefore to notify the said Charles, to appear before said Court, to be holden at Newport on the 4th Wed- nesday of August next, and show cause, (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

By Order, GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

The above is for Sale by WM. J. H. BARBER, WM. CALLAHAN, & R. K. HAZARD, in Newport.

 convenient CHAMBER
suitable for a small Family.
For terms, &c. apply to
JOHN BARBER.
Newport, June 5.

WHEREAS I have heretofore suffered severely in a pecuniary point of view, having been taken and deemed to be a Partner in the business concerns of individuals, from whose business I never derived any benefit. And whereas I have no wife or family, I therefore hereby forbid all Persons from giving a credit to any person whatever, on my account unless they have my written authority to the effect.

THOMAS WHITE.
Little-Compton, May 5, 1830.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Charlestown, Guardian to the Person and Estate of **THOMAS SHERMAN**, of said Charlestown.—All persons therefore having any demands against said Sherman, are requested to exhibit them to said Guardian, within six months from the date hereof, as the law directs; and those indebted to him, to make immediate payment to
LEWIS KYNON, Guardian.
Richmond, May 7, 1830.

HAIR Restorative and pre-
Vegetable CERATE; simple
ture and wonderful in its operation.
portant discovery of a Vegetable
capable of restoring and preserving
was accidentally made by an individ-
has neither the capacity, nor the dis-
practice deception or fraud. The ef-
ficacy may be placed on the efficacy
of the Vegetable Cerate, and not on
and preventing the falling off of
but in producing the nearest lustre
new of it imaginable; and the public
assured that its effects will be ef-
fected in the course of a short time
new of a vigorous growth of the hair
effectually preventing its coming out
off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to
nd excite the energies of the capilli-
which constitute those organs that
matter forming the hair; these, like
organs of the animal body, which have
a state of dormancy or disease, may
to their healthy action, and perform
unctions assigned them by nature.

The above Cerate is for S
Office as Agents for the Proprietor